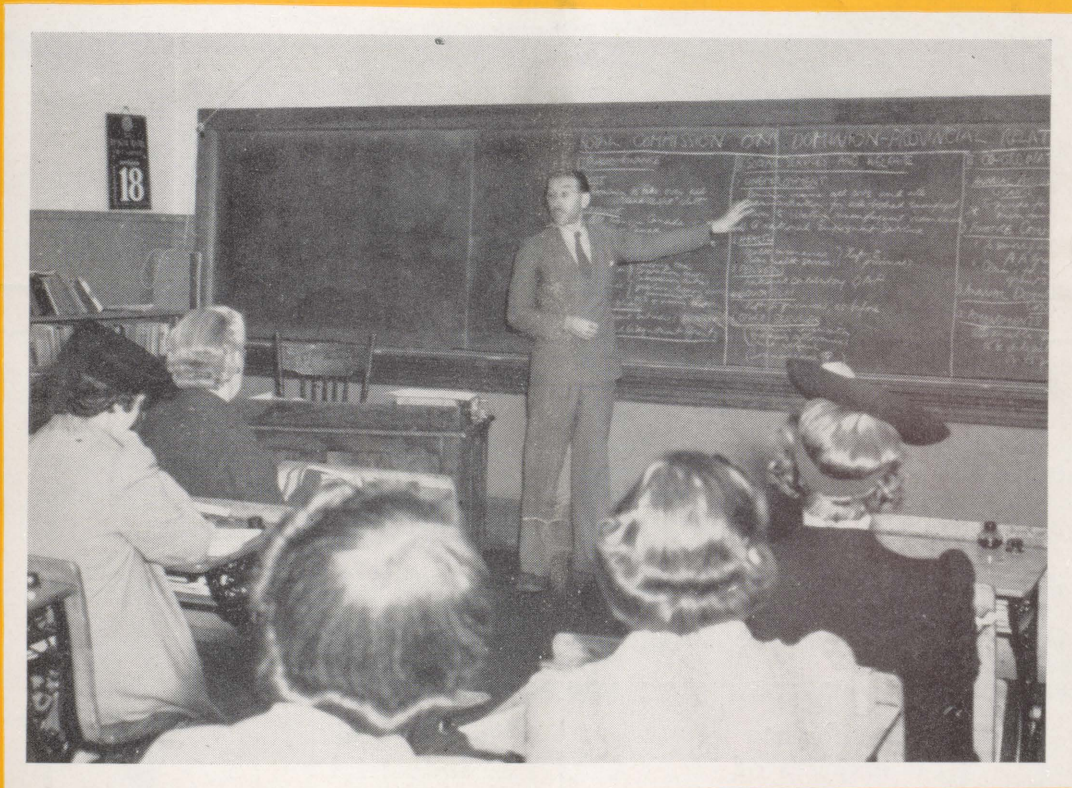


MACDONALD COLLEGE

JOURNAL

SPECIAL COMMUNITY SCHOOLS ISSUE

Asbestos-Danville • East Angus • Howick • Magog • Missisquoi County • North Hatley
Richmond • Sawyerville • Scotstown • Sherbrooke County • Stanstead International



VOLUME 2
No. 12



AUGUST
1942

Farm • Home • School



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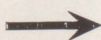
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THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The present issue of the Journal is devoted to the fifth season of the Community Schools sponsored by the Rural Adult Education Service. Beginning on September 14, the sessions will be resumed, one night a week for nine weeks in twelve centres. From all over the Eastern Townships and the Chateauguay-Huntingdon area people will come for study in practical courses, for recreation together and for the much-needed inspiration of the general sessions. The voluntary association of people bent on the development of themselves and their communities has always been a **largely contributing factor** in the high morale of rural people. In these times the opportunity afforded by the Community Schools has an incalculable value. It is a worth-while effort in which the Journal is glad to join.

• • •

A dull axe is of little value. It chops poorly, and even in the hands of a good axeman, it chops slowly. But if its temper, and weight and helve are right, and if there is a grindstone with a man skilled in the sharpening of axes, the axe can be a useful and important instrument.

An uneducated mind is like a dull axe. The stuff may be there in the mind but if it is not developed it is useless.

An axe in the hands of a madman can become a murderous instrument. In the hands of an artisan it can be the means of livelihood.

Education can also be misused.

Many of our worst criminals are well educated.

The German people are well educated. Some one once remarked that "in 1933 there was more education per square head in Germany than in any country in the world, but it didn't stop fascism." The point is that this education did not give them bread, therefore the people were hungry, and willing to follow any leader. Second, it apparently had taught them only technical skills, and non-social knowledge. It had not developed either their political judgment or their moral sense. In spite of this training, the seeds of barbarism, race hatred, and brutality flourished.

The educator in a democracy must know the answer to this question:—

Education for what? How can education sharpen the minds and spirits of men for useful and acceptable pursuits?

It would seem that the Community Schools with their double emphasis on skills and citizenship are thinking and working their way through to a solution of the problems of democratic education in wartime.

THE COLLEGE GOES ON

Macdonald College *will* be open next winter, in spite of the fact that the Canadian Women's Army Corps Training Centre has been greatly increased in size. The Diploma Course and the Degree Course in Agriculture will be given as usual; so will the Degree Course in Household Science. One course has been cancelled — the one-year Homemaker course.

The other work of the College will continue also. The programme of extension work will be extended and intensified: the Farm Forum Programmes and the Community Schools will be carried on and enlarged. Research will continue at a high level.

Despite rumours to the contrary — *Macdonald College is not closing down.*

THE SERVICE

The Macdonald College Rural Adult Education Service was established in 1938, with an office in Lennoxville, the purpose being to initiate a program in adult education. While its main efforts have been concentrated in the Eastern Townships, it has steadily enlarged its scope to other sections of the province through the Macdonald College Journal, Short Courses, and the Travelling Library. The Farm Forums are organized not only in the Eastern Townships, but in the Ottawa Valley, Argenteuil and the Chateauguay-Huntingdon area. This year the Community Schools are being organized for the first time outside the Eastern Townships.

The facilities of the Service are used by the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, and the Eastern Townships Adult Education Council. It serves any organization or individual wishing advice on matters related to adult education or rural social organization. During the past year such assistance has been given in Quebec and in most of the other provinces in Canada.

In addition to the activities listed below, the Service has lent its services to various national and governmental agencies.

The National Farm Radio Forum was given office space, library facilities. Administrative and organizational work was carried on by the staff of the Service, as well as the editing and publishing of Farm Forum Facts.

The National Film Board has collaborated with the Service during the past year in planning its national projection program in rural areas.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board received assistance from the Service in the preparation of the special issue of Farm Forum Facts, and in organizing the June Farm Forum discussion on price control.

The Rural Adult Education Service includes:

The Macdonald College Journal:—A monthly magazine published in the interests of the farm, the home and

the school. It contains easily read articles on farming practice, useful information for homemakers, and discussion of school problems. Subscription (12 issues) 50 cents per year—from your local agent, your Community School, or the Journal Office, Macdonald College.

The Travelling Libraries: A complete book service at low cost. Rural groups may obtain a loan of 40 books for 4 months for \$4.00 (Schools for \$2.00). Special collections are available for Community Schools. Write for catalogue to The Librarian, Travelling Library, Macdonald College.

The Macdonald College Study Kits: Study outlines for rural groups interested in farm problems, animal crop and poultry production, farm planning, co-operation, nutrition, education and rural life—are now available at cost. Apply: The Journal Office, Macdonald College.

The Farm Forums: Last year 125 Farm Forums were organized in Quebec by the Service in conjunction with the National Farm Radio Forum. These groups met weekly during the winter, and most of them are meeting monthly this summer. In conjunction with the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, the Service has carried on the following activities: (1) A Provincial Conference at Macdonald College for Farm Forum leaders and agronomes. (2) Organization Conferences at Woodlands, and other centres. (3) County rallies. (4) The Annual meeting of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums. (5) Advice and assistance to the Farm Forums on questions of agricultural production, marketing, bookkeeping, nutrition, economics and education, with the generous assistance of the faculty of Macdonald College, and the Federal and Provincial Department of Agriculture. (6) As many of the groups as possible were visited during the season.

Community Schools: The program of these adult night schools and their method of organization is described elsewhere in this issue.

MEN WORKING IN THE WOODS NOT SUBJECT TO MILITARY SERVICE

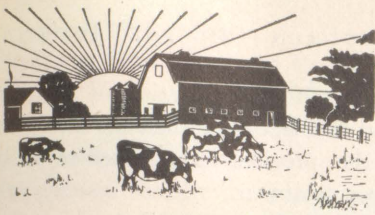
Companies engaged in lumbering and forestry operations are having great difficulty in getting men to work in the woods. They report that this is due to fear on the part of farmers and agricultural workers generally that, should they leave their farms and take work in the woods they will by so doing render themselves liable to call for military duty and lose the exemption given to farmers and key agricultural workers. Also, there appears to be a feeling that if they leave the farm to work in the woods they may be compelled to remain there.

These ideas are wrong. Farming and lumbering are both of great importance to the war effort, and men are not going to be taken from these activities to undergo military training. A large number of farmers get a substantial part of their incomes by working at certain seasons in the bush, and it is in the interests of everybody that

they should continue to do so.

It is stated in the order-in-council that no person engaged in agriculture shall enter into employment other than agriculture *except in certain activities*, one of which is "seasonal employment in a primary industry." Logging, lumbering and forestry are primary industries for this purpose, so it is clear that the intention is that a farmer, or one whose major activity is in agriculture, shall in no way disturb his status by taking work in one of these lines.

Every effort is going to be made to induce men working on farms to take jobs with the lumbering companies when farm work slackens off, and men who do so will continue to have their call for military training deferred just as if they were on the farm.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Hindrances to Profitable Farming in Quebec

by R. Summerby

DURING the past three years the writer has had the privilege of examining a large number of farms very carefully in connection with the Agricultural Merit Competition. The area covered includes the larger part of the agricultural area of Quebec. Although these farms are considerably better than the average, an excellent opportunity was afforded of observing some of the major factors which are hindering most profitable production.

At the outset it should be pointed out that conditions in the different parts of the country vary greatly and as a result many different types of farming are carried on. The production of fluid milk for human consumption is the main type in areas near large centres of population such as Montreal, Quebec, etc. as well as around large towns. Market gardening also is generally followed around large centres although the area involved is relatively small. Around Sherbrooke the main production of a large number of farms is milk for the condensed milk plant. Butter and cheese and beef are produced outside the areas of fluid milk and market gardening. Hog production is quite generally distributed over the province, but few to none are kept where fluid milk is produced. Poultry production is also widely distributed. Although there are a few specialized areas and farms, farming in general is of the mixed type in which several enterprises provide sources of revenue. In a number of sections, too, a considerable revenue is provided by cash crops such as flax for fibre, canning crops, potatoes, table turnips, maple sugar and syrup.

Even in one county or locality, conditions are widely different on different farms. Proximity to a large town provides a good market for products that for one reason or another cannot be transported far. In addition, the qualities of soil, the drainage conditions, the length of the growing season, the altitude, and combinations of these result in some crops being favoured more than

others. All these differences have a bearing on the hindrances to satisfactory crop growth. In discussing these, it is important to keep in mind that they are not of equal importance in all districts, in all localities nor even on all fields on the same farm.

Poor Drainage

One of the major hindrances to good crops is that of poor drainage. This showed up in a striking manner east of Three Rivers in 1942. The heavy flat lands of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys and many of the soils in the eastern townships also are, in general, in need of drainage. Poor drainage limits the growth of tap-rooted crops such as clovers, alfalfa and root crops and warmth-loving plants such as corn and prevents proper tillage being given to all crops requiring cultivation. Lack of drainage also often delays seeding by several weeks, and so reduces crop yield enormously.

While much has been done on many farms to provide for drainage by removing ditch banks, deepening ditches, raising and widening lands or ridges, there remains much to be done to make conditions satisfactory from this standpoint. A few farmers have met the situation by underdraining. All those who have done so are quite enthusiastic about the results. In the long-run this is by far the most satisfactory method, but its initial cost has prevented the practice from being extended far.

Soil Acidity

A second very common and very harmful trouble on many farms is the acidity of the soil and the associated need for lime. This is most extreme in areas where rainfall is high, the temperature cool, where leaching is high and lime content of the soil low. It is prevalent in the eastern townships, but is also fairly general elsewhere. Acidity prevents the satisfactory growth of lime-loving plants such as alfalfa, clover and other legumes. These



Much of the difference between good and poor crops depends upon the way the seed bed is prepared.

Good

Poor



Good plowing is the basis of soil preparation. A good crown, well shaped bands and a good finish are all important.

crops are most important in the feeding of livestock, and are also very helpful in maintaining or improving soil productivity. Consequently acidity has an important secondary effect on the yields of other crops as well. The absence of lime is responsible to a considerable extent for the poor development of clovers, for the growth of acid-tolerant weeds, and for low yields of crops in general.

In a large proportion of cases considerable quantities of lime have been applied, and where this has been done the farmers are, in general, very well satisfied with the results obtained. Government assistance in cost of hauling lime and its control of the price and quality has been very helpful, but in spite of this there is still a very great need for the more general use of lime in some sections.

Weeds

In all sections weeds take a very heavy toll, although on a few farms they are kept under control very well. The worst weed is probably couch grass which is found in hay crops, grain crops and cultivated crops. Ox-eye daisy and sheep sorrel are very prevalent in hay crops, the latter being very common on acid soils. Wild mustard is a very common and serious weed of grain crops, while sow-thistle and Canada thistle are quite serious on a few farms.

Poor Management

Associated with the weed problem and to a large extent responsible for it is the inadequate management of the land. The preparation of a good seed bed is important. It is especially so in the growing of clovers and grasses, because these crops occupy a large proportion of the land, and usually stay down for several years. However, the cultivated crops and grain crops suffer greatly as well. The reasons for the inadequate preparation of the land are not always the same. Sometimes, for example, wet weather prevents one from putting it into the desired condition, especially if the land is heavy and the drainage poor. However, lack of foresight is a much more common reason for this situation. In a cropping plan in which grasses and clovers are seeded down with the grain after a cultivated crop, the preparation of the land for seeding down should start, not with the spring preparation of the

land for grain, nor even with the cultivation of the land for corn. It should start much earlier, namely when the land is taken out of the previous crop whether it be grain or sod. The proper treatment will, of course, vary with the season, the soil and the nature of the crop that is being replaced. In some cases, as for example, where perennial weeds are bad, summer fallowing or summer tillage may be necessary. In all cases appropriate tillage should be given so that weeds are destroyed and so that a good seed bed can be prepared when seeding time comes. If this is followed by good tillage of the cultivated crop, much would be done towards good stands of hay and grain with few weeds. The proper preparation of the seed bed should not be a hand-to-mouth matter. It is a long time proposition, and requires attention to all crops involved in a cropping plan. Just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, so failure at any one point in the management of land may seriously reduce the crops which follow.

The use of seed containing weeds is sometimes a source of infestation. Ox-eye daisy, ragweed, bladder campion, mustard are often spread by the use of low-grade seed or seed that has not been graded at all. Sometimes, for example, seed that is refused a grade or rejected on account of weed seeds, is peddled off to unsuspecting neighbours in the vicinity at a low price. Many seeds are so small, or sufficiently like the seed of the crop to be difficult to detect, without a careful examination of a fair sized sample with a microscope. It is often advantageous to use seed grown in the locality, but one must be sure that it is free from harmful weeds.

Waste of Manure

The knowledge that farm manure is of great importance in maintaining soil fertility is very commonly recognized. A considerable number of farmers are found to have covered manure sheds, and concrete floors to avoid losses of the liquid excrement, and that is all to



A cultivated crop helps to control weeds and improve soil tilth. Rows should be far enough apart to allow for easy and thorough cultivation. For corn, not less than three feet. For roots, not less than thirty inches.

the good. However, there are many cases where the most valuable liquid manure is drained away. It is not uncommon either to find manure standing in piles in the field, or in a few cases in the barnyard from which large amounts of fertility are being lost through decomposition and leaching. Holding over manure may allow weed seeds to rot, but it is wasteful of fertility. If manure is needed for top dressing in the fall, no more than is necessary should be held over. As a general rule, the sooner manure is spread and ploughed in, the greater the proportion of fertility conserved.

Although on many of the farms the organic matter is sufficiently high, there are many more where it is an important limiting factor. This is especially true in areas and on farms where the soil and subsoil are light and porous. The production of large quantities of manure, its conservation, and the ploughing down of sod, and green manure crops would help much in making this land productive.

Fertilizers are being very commonly used on most farms. Pastures are receiving most attention in this regard. The government bonus on the use of fertilizers appears to have stimulated their use greatly. In almost all cases complete fertilizers are being used. The more common ones are 2-12-6, 2-12-10 for fields crops; and 0-16-6 or 0-16-10 and 2-12-6 on pastures. There is no question but that fertilizers will help to increase yields but there is not sufficient evidence in the different areas to know which plant nutrients are needed and will give the most profit. This can best be told by simple field tests of the several plant nutrients Phosphorus, Potash and Nitrogen, alone and in their several combinations.

Soil Erosion

To many people soil erosion has been considered to be of little importance in Quebec. The heavy rains in the eastern townships and the adjoining districts this year have shown that it is of considerable importance. These floods have carried away bridges, torn up macadamized roads, made deep ditches in fields, and carried away thousands of tons of soil in some districts and covered other areas of good soil with sand, stones and rocks. Unfortunately, the soil that is carried away represents not only some of the poorest but much of the most productive parts. On many farms it is safe to say that hundreds of dollars worth of damage has been done in this one year. As time goes on it will be realized more and more that steps must be taken to avoid the losses due to fertility being washed away by heavy rains.

While many farms already are producing good yields, there are a number of factors hindering better production. Among the more important ones are — inadequate drainage, lack of lime, the prevalence of weeds, insufficient or inefficient tillage to kill weeds and prepare a satisfactory seed bed, losses of manure and the need for fertilizers suited to the soil and crop. An intelligent study of the weaknesses of each farm should provide the basis for corrective methods, which if they can be carried out will increase the productivity of farms enormously.

FERTILIZERS IN WAR-TIME

War-time labour problems confront both the farmer and the fertilizer manufacturer. The Dominion Government, through its Fertilizers Administrator, has taken steps to eliminate superfluous grades and to facilitate economic distribution of fertilizers. In these measures the Government is assured the wholehearted support of the Provincial Boards and fertilizer manufacturers.

In the Dominion Government policy of fertilizer subventions to farmers emphasis has been placed on Pastures which contribute more than any other crop to the production of food for Britain.

The Pasture crop is harvested by the grazing animals — an important labour-saving factor. Fertilized pastures produce two-fold during a longer grazing season, and the herbage is more palatable and nutritious. There is abundant experimental evidence in favour of fertilizing pastures in fall.



CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED FERTILIZER DIVISION

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FINE INVITATIONAL SALE AT BURNSIDE FARM

Events conspired to make the Invitational Sale at the Burnside Farm of R. R. Ness and Sons, Howick, held early this month, a great success. A perfect day, a large crowd including Premier Godbout and other distinguished visitors many of whom were from the United States and a good spirit among buyers and public made this sale of fine stock a notable occasion. Brief addresses were given by Mr. Godbout, Professor Dubois, Douglas Ness and the auctioneer, Mr. L. E. Franklin.

An outstanding event of the afternoon was the sale of six calves donated by prominent breeders in aid of the British Relief Fund. The fine sum of \$735 was realized for the fund.

Among the other cattle which brought good prices were; Burnside Barr Annette 2nd-229576, a first prize winner, for \$535; Deschambault Mayoress 31T-229563, for \$300; Leitchcroft Scholar's Eva-229011 for \$280; Deschambault Suky 11T-226730 for \$350; Marcon Vera-232317 for \$305; and Macdonald Violet-230765 for \$300.

Arrangements for handling the large crowd reflected great credit on R. R. Ness and Sons.

Before the sale began a box lunch was served on the ground and the proceeds went to the Red Cross.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

MARKET COMMENTS

Things happened in July marketwise. Cattle prices dropped. Hog prices rose. A Bonus of 6 cents per pound butterfat was announced. Price ceilings were extended in the United States.

The most immediate factor in these occurrences was the presence of price ceilings. The fall in the price of cattle and some other meats was and is an endeavor to allow the maintenance of the price ceilings. The coming in of grass fed cattle together with the early filling of the second quarterly quota of exports, made this possible, yet the prime impulse was the attempt to get the yearly price on a better basis. To retain the price ceilings on either beef or dairy products requires some seasonal variations in price. This is now being recognized.

The price ceilings in the United States are based on prices prevailing in the month of March 1942. The use of this month for a base allows less difficulty from seasonal variations in price.

The butter bonus is established in order to make certain of the required supply.

Perhaps the most important factor of the month on future markets was the weather. Canada generally is assured of a good crop this year. This is particularly true of western Canada where a 400 million bushel crop of wheat has already been mentioned. In eastern Canada there are places where dry weather has taken a rather heavy toll of the crop. The crops of both strawberries and raspberries have both been short due to dry weather. Generally the 1942 crop promises well.

The United Nations are running in good luck in the matter of food supply. Canada and the United States

together expect to have a billion and a half bushels of wheat for export or carry over at the end of this crop year. It is estimated that the amount of wheat fed live stock in Canada last year was several million bushels more than the amount used for bread in the domestic market. This is the first year that this has occurred but is not likely to be the last.

Trend of Prices

	July 1941 (\$)	June 1942 (\$)	July 1942 (\$)
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.83	12.00	11.00
Cows, good, per cwt.....	6.60	9.50	8.50
Cows, common, per cwt.....	4.90	7.30	6.95
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.....	3.98	5.75	5.50
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.....	10.05	13.50	13.40
Veal, common, per cwt.....	7.30	11.00	11.53
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	12.33	16.40	14.30
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	10.33	—	12.40
Bacon hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.....	15.00	15.75	16.15
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35	0.34	0.34 ⁽¹⁾
Cheese, per lb.....	0.18	0.22	0.22
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.....	0.35	0.32	0.34
Chickens, live 5 lb. plus, per lb.....	0.21	0.24½	0.22½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.....	0.33	0.30	0.32
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Yellow Transparent No. 1, per bushel.....	1.75-1.85	—	2.50-3.00
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.....	1.10-1.25	1.75-1.95	1.90-2.25
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton.....	25.25	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton.....	(39%) 39.00	(38%) 44.00	(38%) 44.00
⁽¹⁾ Not including bonus.			

NOTES TO CO-OPERATORS

Co-operation, like democracy itself, is a philosophy of life. Neither one could endure for long without the active support of men who regard it as far more than a tool to help them earn their daily bread. In fact, education for co-operation may well be education for democracy itself.

Respect for the rights and the dignity of the individual is the thing that makes co-operative associations possible.

Those who oppose co-operatives generally are businessmen who regard co-operative associations as organizations which will destroy private business and the middleman. Opposition to co-operation has been reflected in laws that make co-operative associations illegal on the basis that patronage dividends are rebates.

Consumers' co-operative associations need a stable, dependable group of patrons, and prospective members

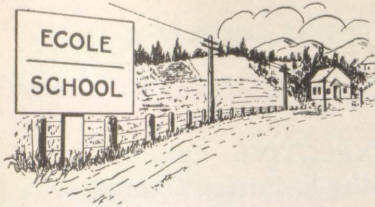
are difficult to interest unless they are established members of the community which the co-operative will serve.

N.S. CO-OPS DID OVER THREE MILLION BUSINESS IN 1941

Co-operative societies of Nova Scotia did a total business of \$3,275,774.49 for 1941, according to the official report of the Province's inspector of co-operative associations, Rod MacSween.

Of the above amount, \$1,237,478 was accounted for by the British Canadian; other stores \$1,813,929; fishermen \$159,800, and miscellaneous societies \$64,566.

During 1941 three new associations were formed, one at Dartmouth, one at East Ship Harbour and one at West Erinville. The total of incorporated groups is 106. Of this number, the report says, 74 are active and 65 are covered by the report.



LIVING AND LEARNING



THIS SECTION CONTAINS THE 5th ANNUAL CALENDAR OF THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

Learn or Perish

by Harry W. Chase

(Chancellor of New York University and President of the American Association for Adult Education. From the *Adult Education Journal*, July 1942)

NOW in the spring of the year of 1942, when the shape of the world to come may well be decided within a matter of months, the task of adult education takes on a grim seriousness that makes it, indeed, for the free peoples of the earth, the great central task of civilization itself. We must literally learn or perish. The new that must be learned outweighs in these years the old that has been learned. Armies and navies and air forces must learn to suffer bitter defeat. Industry must learn new methods of production. The scientist must learn new techniques. We must all learn new ways of living, some of them uncomfortable and strange. We must learn who are our allies and our enemies; we must learn a new faith and confidence in the value of our own institutions. We are surrounded by the new; the New Order that Hitler and the Japanese are doing their utmost to bring into being; dreams of a new liberation for mankind that we, on our side, envision ahead. Never, indeed, has a generation been called upon to learn so much in so little time. We have seen the fate of those who did not learn; we are determined that we will not share that fate.

The task, therefore, of adult education in these dark and perplexing days is just this: to learn, first, how to win the war, and, then, to learn how to deal with the post-war world that is to be. There have been periods in the past that were settled enough and stable enough, when men and women got along through their whole lives satisfactorily enough with the ideas and habits of thought they acquired when they were young. Less and less has the twentieth century been that kind of a world. Hence, the increasing importance of adult education, which now, as I have said, must go forward on a world-wide, intensive scale if those things we value are to survive.

We Learn

And so we have today the spectacle of an adult world learning things, from tank manoeuvres to gardening, from new sorts of mass production to our daily lessons in geography and history; a population being taught by Government officials, by commentators, authors, by press and radio, by the vocational expert, by the top sergeant, by the officials of civilian defense, by the college professor, by the refugee; in short, more people are at work today teaching and learning more new things than at any moment in history. Even the educational institutions themselves are learning, and learning fast. The involvement of scores of

thousands or even millions as learners can not take place, one would suppose, without the production of marked changes in attitude on the part of the general population as to the possibility and desirability of adult learning.

And this is well, for there is ahead of us one of the hardest jobs of re-education that any people ever faced. I refer, of course, to what will confront us once the war is done.

Adult Education Tomorrow

The immensity of what must be attempted staggers the imagination. First of all, there will be the task of re-training and readjusting to civilian life the men who will be demobilized. That must be done by the schools, the colleges, and by adult educators all along the line.

It will be not only a vocational job, though the acquisition of new skills will necessarily loom large in such a program. It will have to do as well . . . with adjustments to new social and economic conditions and trends within the country and all over the world.

For some day that last shot will be fired. Some day men will be looking about themselves at a post-war world shattered and shaken from this tragic conflict. And the choice will have to be made. On the one hand, mankind may retreat behind the barriers of nationalism and race and the barriers against trade and against ideas and against the free flow of cultural and spiritual ideals. Or, on the other hand, mankind can rise to its own potentialities, the free peoples can set about the world reconstruction with the same determination with which they are fighting this war today.

If we do that, and, only if we do that, will we witness a liberation of humanity that means an advance to new heights, to better ways of life, to ampler days, a great quickening and deepening of the human spirit such as we have not known since the Renaissance which began the modern world. When we have won the victories of war, it will be for the free peoples of the earth to see to it that the light is not once more obscured by the politician, the time-server, by those who seek blindly for roads back to normalcy, by those who set special privilege above the common good.

And so to us, and to those everywhere who are concerned with the task of adult education in its varied forms, comes the challenge now to begin to prepare the soil for the cultivation of the world which is to be.

WHO IS BEHIND THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS?

There is reason to be proud of the impressive growth of the Community Schools since 1938. But more important than the growth in numbers of Schools and adult students has been the growing procession of local leaders who assume more and more responsibility for the planning and direction of the Schools themselves.

During the first two or three years when there were fewer Schools the staff of the Rural Adult Education Service was able to undertake much of the responsibility for planning and running the Schools. As the programme grew the citizens in each community began to feel it was their school, and to organize and carry it on themselves, the Service taking less and less initiative and increasingly becoming a resource.

Listed below are names of those who are responsible for the 1942 Community Schools.

ASBESTOS-DANVILLE EXECUTIVE: Chairman, C. E. Borror; Secretary, Mrs. Lottie Dean; Treasurer, Miss M. MacLeay;

EAST ANGUS EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Rev. W. Smith; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. J. R. C. Andrews; COMMITTEE: Mrs. Elmer Warcup; Mrs. C. Cooper; Mr. A. G. Durgin; Mr. George Rowley; Mr. D. M. Ferguson.

HOWICK EXECUTIVE: Co-Chairmen, W. F. Welch, George McArthur; Secretary, Mr. Tozer; Treasurer, Mr. W. Gruer. COMMITTEE: Mrs. Donald Black, Aubrey; Mr. Ernest Robertson, Riverfield, Mrs. Melville Brown, Howick Station; Mrs. J. R. Younie, Howick; Mr. Mitchell Ness, Tulloughgorum; Mrs. Gerald Roy, Howick; Mr. Norton Creek, Aubrey.

MAGOG EXECUTIVE: Not yet appointed. Convenor, Rev. P. Mathews. COMMITTEE: Mrs. E. Ball, Magog; Mr. G. Barr, East Bolton; Mrs. G. Turner, Cherry River; Mrs. H. Bryant, Magog; Mr. C. Cass, Georgeville; Mr. E. J. Olney, Magog; Mrs. C. S. Harris, Magog;

MISSISSQUOI COUNTY EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Rev. John Peacock; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Fred Shufelt; Secretary, Mrs. John Peacock. COMMITTEE: Mrs. Sherman Rodger, Cowansville Red Cross; Mrs. W. D. Smith, Women's Institutes; Mrs. L. McClatchie, High School Staff; Mrs. Catherine Winsor, Cowansville; Mrs. G. A. David, Fordyce Corner Farm Forum; Mr. K. Miller, Sweetsburg Farm Forum; Mr. M. Mason, Fordyce Corner.

NORTH HATLEY EXECUTIVE: Co-Chairmen, Mr. Kenneth Dean, and another to be announced; Secretary, Mrs. K. Little; Treasurer, Miss Emma Wilson. COMMITTEE: Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, Reids Crossing; Mrs. E. Clark, Hatley Centre; Mrs. R. L. Weiss, North Hatley; Mrs. R. Spriggins, Brissettes Corner; Mrs. C. Daintrey, Minton.

ORMSTOWN EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Mr. J. M. Winter; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. T. J. Quintin, Secretary, Mr. A. McNeil; Treasurer, Mr. R. C. Jarvis. COMMITTEE: Mrs. E. Symons, Ormstown; Mr. D. Munroe, Ormstown; Mrs.

Wm. Hamilton, River Road East; Mr. George Collum, Outarde Road.

RICHMOND EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Mr. W. Denison; Secretary, Miss E. Farrar; Treasurer, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald. COMMITTEE: Mrs. C. R. Boast; Mr. Wm. Frank; Miss Margaret Bedard; Mrs. J. S. McNaughton; Rev. S. G. Woolfrey.

SAWYERVILLE EXECUTIVE: Co-Chairmen, Mrs. Lloyd Hunt and Mr. Lloyd French; Secretary, Miss D. Nugent; Treasurer, Mr. Carl S. Bailey. COMMITTEE: Mrs. Mabel Waldron, Sawyerville; Mrs. C. H. Picard, Eaton Corner; Mrs. J. A. Murray, Birchton; Mr. N. Bain, Clifton; Mr. H. Burns, Island Brook; Mr. A. E. French, Flanders; Mrs. O. S. Hamilton, Ranboro; Miss Marjorie Merrill, Bulwer; Mrs. Lawrence MacKay, High Forest.

SCOTSTOWN EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Mr. E. A. Wilson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. N. G. Bennett; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert Smith. COMMITTEE: Mrs. James D. Harrison, Hardwood Flats; Rev. Thomas, Gould; Mrs. H. A. Scarth; Mr. R. O. Rousseau; Mrs. Oscar Berry; Mrs. Eric McMannis; Miss N. Clark; Mr. H. Burrows; Mrs. J. Murray; Mrs. E. A. Wilson, Scotstown.

STANSTEAD EXECUTIVE: Co-Chairmen, Mrs. Fletcher Niles, Derby; Rev. Charles Stewart, Stanstead; Secretaries, Miss E. McIntosh, Stanstead; Mr. Edwin Earle, Derby Line; Treasurer, Mr. L. G. McGilton. COMMITTEE: Miss Flora Coutts, Newport Vt.; Mr. Roger Whitcomb, Newport Vt.; Rev. A. B. Lovelace, Beebe; Mrs. John Smith, Heathton.

SHERBROOKE COUNTY EXECUTIVE: Chairman, Miss M. Haley; Vice-Chairman, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee; Secretary, Miss B. Fletcher; Treasurer, Mr. Weston Orr. COMMITTEE: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bean; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Drummond; Miss Lorna Ross; Mr. Tom Keeley.

E. T. A. E. C. The Eastern Townships Adult Education Council, consisting of the executives listed above, an Advisory Committee. Honorary Members and the following officers: President, Errol C. Amaron; Vice-president, Mrs. H. A. Scarth; Secretary, R. Alex Sim; Treasurer, E. A. Wilson.

APPRECIATION

The Community Schools are indebted to:

- The School Commissioners of each locality where a Community School is being held.
- All those who have volunteered their services as instructors in the Schools.
- The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for their co-operation in directing a broadcast to the Schools.
- Station CHLT, Sherbrooke.
- All special speakers at Community Schools.
- The National Film Board for supplying films.
- The Bureau of Public Information, Ottawa.
- The Press for reporting Community School activities.

ASBESTOS-DANVILLE

THURSDAYS

September 17th – November 12th

PLACE: Asbestos High School.

HOOR: 7:45 p.m.

In 1939 almost 100 Danville and Asbestos people travelled to the Richmond Community School by car and bus. Last year they had their own successful School.

This year the Assembly period will be in charge of Mrs. G. Little and Mr. R. J. Morrison, and the Recreation will again be in charge of Mrs. E. Morrison and Mrs. R. Hull.

COURSES

First Aid: Instructor, Mr. J. Cowdrey. Mr. Cowdrey's careful and competent instruction in this important subject will be repeated this year.

Health and Nutrition. Is the health of your community affected by the war? This vital question will be considered in connection with what we should eat and why.

Law: Instructor, Mr. J. M. Beauchesne. Everyday law that is important for the layman. Wills, marriage contracts, contracts and obligations, etc., will all be considered.

Public Speaking: Chairman, Mrs. A. Ross. This course will be of interest and use to all those who are in associational work, or appearing in any capacity in public.

Sewing: This popular class continued throughout the winter last year. It is important now to know how to repair and remodel clothes.

EAST ANGUS

MONDAYS

September 14th – November 9th

PLACE: East Angus High School.

HOOR: 7:30 p.m.

As it will be difficult for some of the former Community School students to get to the Schools this year because of gasoline and rubber scarcity, Compton County people thought that it would be better to have three Community Schools this year. The citizens of East Angus have organized their first Community School to serve the north-west section of Compton County.

COURSES

First Aid and Home Nursing: Instructor, Miss Nolet, R.N. This will be a general course based on Red Cross requirements. Demonstrations and practical work will be given a large share in the classroom period.

Mechanics and Electricity: Chairman, Mr. D. M. Ferguson. This is a course that will interest amateur mechanics and those who are just interested in "how things work".

Psychology: Instructor, Rev. W. W. Smith. This course is important for everyone, but is of especial interest to parents and teachers.

Public Affairs: Chairman, Mr. A. G. Durgin. A course dealing with current events, and the problems facing Canada at war.

Sewing: Instructor, Mrs. C. Cooper. A practical course that will appeal to all those who are interested in improving their sewing and in learning new methods of dressmaking.

RICHMOND

THURSDAYS

September 17th – November 12th

PLACE: Richmond Town Hall.

HOOR: 7:45 p.m.

Owing to the fact that the re-building of St. Francis College at Richmond is still uncertain, the Richmond Community School executive have decided to hold their Community School this autumn in the Town Hall. As this will greatly limit the available class-rooms, the committee have decided to concentrate on two special and important courses this year. They have chosen two which will have wide appeal to the community . . . especially in these days when knowledge of nutrition and the problems facing our country are of vital importance. The Town Hall has excellent facilities for recreation, speakers and moving pictures. This will enable the School to emphasize these features of the program in a way that was never previously possible.

COURSES

Nutrition: Under the chairmanship of Miss M. Bedard. The meetings will be taken by different authorities competent to discuss this subject. Hints on rationing and new menus for "hard times" will be introduced.

Public Affairs: There will be special speakers on the various subjects taken up, and opportunity for good discussion.

SAWYERVILLE

WEDNESDAYS

September 16th – November 11th

PLACE: Sawyerville High School.

HOURL: 7:30 p.m.

This will be Sawyerville's second annual Community School. Last year it led the other Schools in numbers registered. The committee looks forward to an equally successful school this year.

COURSES

Bookkeeping: Chairman, Mr. Carl S. Bailey. This course will be in simple bookkeeping that will be of particular interest to householders and farmers.

Child Psychology: Chairman, Mrs. Mabel Waldron. Different speakers will take part in this course, but discussion will be the main feature.

Choral Singing: Chairman, Mrs. O. S. Hamilton. This course was so popular last year that it is to be repeated again this autumn. It is hoped that Miss Rootham, of King's Hall, Compton, will again be the leader. If it is impossible for her to be present, another competent leader will be procured.

Feeding and Crop Management: Chairman, Mr. Arthur Lake. This year the course for farmers will be more specific. It will give a good opportunity of thoroughly going into this very important aspect of farming.

First Aid: Chairman, Miss Ruth Matthew. This will be given under competent instructors. There will be practical work in bandaging, artificial respiration and other phases of First Aid.

Motor Mechanics: Chairman, Mr. T. C. French. Another popular last year's course that is being repeated. Last year's problems will be gone into more thoroughly and new parts of the engine will be investigated.

Nutrition: Chairman, Mrs. A. L. MacRae. This is one of the most important courses for the housewife. It will include practical hints on war menus, and how to use the food available to the best advantage.

This Canada of Ours: Chairman, Mr. George Halliday. This course will follow the pattern described in another part of this Journal.

Youth Problems, Public Speaking and Hobby Workshop: Chairman, Rev. A. E. W. Godwin and Mr. Norman Wood. This is a course that is so diversified that it will appeal to all, especially to young men and boys.

SCOTSTOWN

TUESDAY (Wed. Second Choice)

September 15th – November 10th

PLACE: Scotstown High School.

HOURL: 8 p.m.

In 1938 a study group was organized in Scotstown. In 1939 a carload drove 35 miles to the Community School in Lennoxville. During the past two years Scotstown people have assisted generously with the direction of the Bury Community School. This year, a School is being organized in Scotstown. The committee is composed largely from members of the 1938 study group.

A new way of running the program is being planned. There will be an opportunity for the pupils attending to take two courses this year instead of one. That is a choice of four courses will be given from 8 to 9 o'clock. From 9 to 9:30 each evening there will be a period of singing and recreation. Another choice of three courses will be offered from 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock. The courses have been planned so that there will be subjects of interest to everyone in each period.

From time to time special assembly periods will be held on nights other than the Community School nights. These meetings will be open to the public, and at them there will be special speakers, good films and recreation.

COURSES — from 8 to 9 o'clock

C.P.C. In charge of Mr. Arnold MacKenzie. In this course there will be a thorough discussion of steps which should be taken to protect the community in case of air raids.

There will be practical demonstrations of Air Raid Precautions. There will also be a coordination of all war efforts, as well as a thorough appraisal of all the community resources. Definite jobs for members of the community such as housing, catering, provision of blankets, etc., will be planned.

Music Appreciation: Instructor, Mrs. H. A. Scarth. This course will plan its program according to the desires of those attending. It may be a course in which the people attending will acquire through discussion, the use of gramophone records, etc. . . . a greater love and appreciation of music, or it may become a choral singing class.

Nutrition and Health: Arranged by Mrs. E. A. Wilson. This course will combine two timely and important topics. These are two subjects which are largely dependent on each other, and it will be of great benefit to consider them together.

Psychology: Instructor, Rev. C. Gustafson. Many took this course last year, and it proved so popular and helpful that there has been a demand that it should be repeated. It will be of special inter-

est to parents, day and Sunday School teachers.

From 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock

First Aid: In charge of Mrs. John McAulay. This course would be useful to anyone taking the C.P.C. course in the first period. A lot of practical instruction will be given.

French-English Conversation: In charge of Mr. Rousseau. In this course it is hoped that there will be both English-speaking people eager to learn French, and French-speaking people anxious to learn English. The meetings will be reciprocal, that is, there will be both English and French spoken, and all those taking part will become both teachers and pupils.

This Canada of Ours: In charge of Rev. Oscar Berry. This course will follow the general outline described in another part of the Journal.

ORMSTOWN WEDNESDAYS

October 14th – December 2nd

PLACE: Ormstown Consolidated School.

HOOR: 8 p.m.

The Ormstown Study Club have planned and directed their own Community School for two years by themselves. The response and the interest shown reveals how well a community can organize its resources and plan its own education without direction from outside. This year the Ormstown Community School will again be under the auspices of the Ormstown Study Club, but they are also cooperating actively in the Community Schools project.

Through the good offices of the executive of their Study Club, valuable assistance has been given in effecting the extension of the Community School program to the Chateaugay-Huntingdon district.

COURSES

There will be two courses running concurrently. One is of especial interest to *women*, and one to the *men*. A variety of subjects will be taken up each evening, and there will be an occasional open night with a special speaker.

Topics: Ploughing, by Mr. N. April. Cash crop canning, by Mr. Derdaile. Conservation in the home, by Miss McEwen. Motor Mechanics, by Professor L. G. Heimpel. Mortgages, by Mr. D. M. Rowat, N. P. Gardening. Home Mechanics. Home Improvement. Dramatics.

Open Nights: One night on the subject "Chateaugay" will be taken by Jean Charles Harvey, and "Canadian Night" will be taken by R. Alex Sim. Another night will be devoted to moving-pictures.

MISSISQUOI COUNTY

MONDAYS

September 14th – November 9th

PLACE: Heroes Memorial High School,
Cowansville.

HOOR: 7:30 p.m.

The Missisquoi County Community School has planned a varied and interesting program for their first School. The Farm Forum groups around Cowansville are giving the School full support, and it is expected that there will be a large rural attendance. The inclusion of representatives of Farm Forums on the committee is a commendable development that should guarantee equal representation of country people as well as the town people at the School.

COURSES

Canada, Quebec, and the Cooperative Movement: Chairman, Mr. Fred Shufelt. This course will deal with the more advanced problems in cooperation, and the relationship of cooperatives to one another, to the Province, and to the Dominion.

Home Nursing: Chairman, Mrs. Charlotte Palmer. As well as dealing with the important aspects of Home Nursing, this course will include a few practical discussions on problems of Child Psychology.

Motor Mechanics: Chairman, Mr. K. Miller. This course will lay special stress on Farm Mechanics. It will be an important, timely course for all those dealing with machinery.

Nutrition and Home Economics: Chairman, Mrs. Sherman Rodger. Matters concerning the family budget will be discussed in this course, as well as questions of nutrition, dieting, and the all-important "Rationing".

Photography: Chairman, Mr. M. Mason. This is a hobby that can be carried on the whole year round. The course provides a good opportunity to learn how to take and develop your own photographs.

Post-War Reconstruction: Chairman, Mrs. W. D. Smith. It will be too late to start discussing post-war reconstruction after the war is over. Now is the time to begin thinking and planning for that all important time . . . when the boys come home.

Sewing: Chairman, Mrs. G. A. David. This course will instruct not only in "sewing", but also in such handicrafts as weaving and mat-making, etc.

This Canada of Ours: Chairman, Mrs. L. McClatchie. A full description of this course is given in another part of this Journal. As the School is being held on Monday night the students will have the benefit of listening-in to the C.B.C. broadcast.

SHERBROOKE COUNTY

TUESDAYS

September 15th – November 10th

PLACE: To be announced.

HOURL: 7:30 p.m.

The fore-runner of the Community Schools, the first "School for Leaders" was held in Sherbrooke in the autumn of 1938. It had a registration of 98; it was so successful that it was repeated the next year, moving its location to Lennoxville. Each year since then Lennoxville has held a Community School. Due to its valuable experience and its location near a large supply of trained instructors, the Lennoxville Community School can pioneer in courses that may be later adapted to the needs of the other Community Schools. An example of this is the course on "This Canada of Ours", which was given last year at Lennoxville, upon which has been patterned a course on the same subject this year to be used by most of the Community Schools.

COURSES

Air Raid Precautions: Arranged by Eleanor Sim. A course that will give instruction in actually fighting an air raid to some, and tell other people how to look after themselves while the raid is in progress.

Clinic for Parents: In charge of Miss Marjorie Haley. This course is based on child psychology, and will take the form of a discussion group in which one's own children's problems . . . or those of the neighbors . . . will be under consideration.

Clothes and Personality: In charge of Miss Barbara Fletcher and Mrs. Chas. Drummond. A course designed to combine instruction in the making of clothes with demonstrations and talks on colors to choose, clothes suitable and unsuitable for different occasions, and personality development through clothes and make up. Films, demonstrations and discussion.

Health and Nutrition: Arranged by Miss Barbara Fletcher. "A nation's health is a nation's wealth." Talks and discussions on Canada's health. 44.1% of all volunteers for the armed forces had to be turned down for active service because of health reasons. What is being done about it? What can be done? What can we do? At least one evening will be devoted to discussing rationing, and sugar-saving recipes will be available.

Mathematics for Pleasure and Profit: Instructor, Professor A. V. Richardson. This will be a helpful course for anyone who has forgotten such things as decimal points, etc. It will also deal with mathe-

matical theory in an understandable and interesting way relating it to present day jobs and other needs. The actual content of the evenings will depend largely on the wishes of those attending the class.

Science for the People: Instructor, Mr. G. Rockwell. This will give the amateur an insight into the composition of many of today's synthetic articles. It will deal with such compositions as plastics, rubber, soap, glass, etc. There will be films accompanying many of the evenings' lectures.

This Canada of Ours: Chairman, Rev. F. A. C. Doxsee. The same title as the course given in this Community School last year, but treated in a different way. With new discussion material and the occasional topical movie this promises to be more interesting than the year before. Different speakers will take part in the course.

MAGOG

THURSDAYS

September 17th – November 12th

PLACE: Magog High School.

HOURL: 7:45 p.m.

Citizens of Magog in past years have participated in the Ayers Cliff and Lennoxville Community Schools. This year plans are completed for the first Magog Community School. The choice of courses should appeal both to farm and town people.

COURSES

Child Psychology: Well planned pamphlets for each student will form the basis of this interesting course. It will be a course helpful to parents, teachers and all interested in learning how to understand children.

Health: An attractive and timely course with plenty of discussion. There will be charts, movies and pamphlets on health, which will form the basis for the discussions. The health of the people of your community is one of the most important considerations in wartime.

Motor Mechanics: Although gasoline and rubber are becoming harder and harder to obtain, this is a course that is important for all those who operate an automobile. There will be motor parts to inspect, and filmslides and films on different parts of the engine to help the student to understand its intricacies.

This Canada of Ours: This course will follow the lines outlined in another part of the Journal. (It is one of the most timely courses that is being given at the Community Schools this year.)

HOWICK WEDNESDAYS

September 16th – November 11th

PLACE: Howick High School.

HOURL: 7:30 p.m.

Formerly many Howick people visited the study club in Ormstown. This year restrictions on gasoline and rubber, the enthusiasm of over two hundred Farm Forum members in the vicinity, the success of a local library, and the interest of the High School staff have all contributed to the organization of the first Community School at Howick. Two courses have been carefully chosen which are so diversified that they will appeal to all.

COURSES

Nutrition: The emphasis in this course will be on food preparation and selection but special evenings will be devoted to landscape gardening, horticulture, first aid, and household appliances.

Farming: This will be a comprehensive course including: care of the farm orchard, care of the soil, farm machinery, feed and feeding, animal health, first aid in motor mechanics, and everyday law.

STANSTEAD International Community School WEDNESDAY (tentative) September 16th – November 11th

PLACE: Pierce Hall, Stanstead College.

HOURL: 7:30 p.m.

The Stanstead Community School is an experiment in international relations. The committee directing the School is chosen from the State of Vermont and the Province of Quebec. The fact that last year at least 30% of the students were from Vermont, and that both Canadian and American problems were dealt with in the classes, made it a most interesting venture.

Recreation will be emphasized this year at the Stanstead Community School. When the courses are over the remainder of the evening will be spent on such recreative enterprises as folk dancing, games, movies, music, art, crafts and hobbies.

COURSES

Appreciation of Musical Form: In charge of Miss Elsie MacFazden. This course was so popular last year that it will be repeated again this autumn. It will deal with the "theory behind the sound"

and will be a continuation of last year's course, so that last year's and new students will equally enjoy it. Musical recordings will be used and different artists will assist.

Bookkeeping and Legal Papers: In charge of Mr. A. M. Irvine, and Mr. L. G. McGilton. A useful and timely course for householders and farmers. It will deal with household and farm accounts, legal papers, insurance, etc.

Lecture Course on Public Affairs: This course will have special speakers on topics of wide interest. There will also be time for discussion.

Personality: In charge of Mrs. Finch and Miss E. McIntosh. This will be a popular course for young girls who wish to enhance their personalities by learning how to be well dressed, why health is important, good grooming, and the importance of one's mental attitude to life.

This Canada of Ours: In charge of Principal Errol Amaron. This course will follow the general outline used by the other Community Schools, and described in another part of the Journal.

NORTH HATLEY

North Hatley are organizing their first Community School. The courses will probably be, Sewing, Motor Mechanics, Child Psychology, This Canada of Ours and Nutrition. Announcements will be made in the Sherbrooke Record of day and hour of meeting. For further information get in touch with one of the North Hatley Community School committee.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

SEE a member of your committee

WRITE The Rural Adult Education Service,
2 William Street, Sherbrooke.

PHONE To the Service, Sherbrooke 4310.

REGISTRATION—Register on or before the first night of the Community School. Some of the courses are limited to a small number of students. Be there early on the first night so that you will not be disappointed in the choice of your course.

Your local committee reserves the right to withdraw any elective for which there are less than five registrations.

THE FEES Per person—\$1.00 for full nine weeks.

Per family—\$2.50 for full nine weeks, irrespective of size of family.

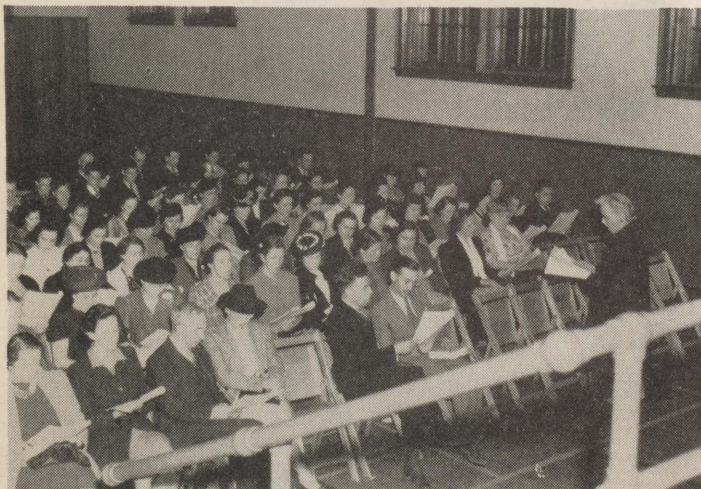
For a single night—this will vary from Community School to Community School from 25 to 35 cents.

Your membership ticket will admit you to any other Community School free of charge.

THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS IN ACTION



At 7:30 the doors open, and until 8 p.m. the crowds stream in. There are friends to meet and make in the corridor. *"Fancy seeing you here"*.



While inside a crowd collects for community singing. *"I think I'll just listen"*.



And announcements at 8:02 of what's cooking for to-night. *"Movies at 9:45 in this room"*.

N



While in another class room the late comers register. *"I'd like to take all four courses."*



At 8:05 p.m. the classes start. Motor Mechanics in the basement. *"And that applies to lady drivers too".*



But for many ladies adult education is dressmaking. *"Well, I don't like that pattern".*



Waiting for the speaker to start. They read over their notes.



And after the classes there is folk dancing. *"See, its easy".*



Then home. *"Where's my girl friend?"*

Pictures by Courtesy of Montreal Standard.

Program Features

The adult school that only provides courses without the addition of other features could not achieve the warmth and friendliness that have earned for our classes the name of Community School. It is true the students attend primarily to enroll in this course or that, but their experience is broadened, their understanding is deepened by the speakers, forums, and documentary films and their enjoyment is increased by the recreation and singing.

BROADCASTS: The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation which has rendered such excellent service in its National Farm Radio Forum broadcasts, has generously consented to cooperate with the Macdonald College Rural Adult Education Service in a new broadcasting venture.

The increased number of Schools this year and the scarcity of transportation facilities have made personal contact with the Schools more difficult.

Each Monday night at 9 p.m. a fifteen minute broadcast will be directed to the Community Schools. There will be two parts to the broadcast. The first, a series of talks on the topic "This Canada of Ours". The second, a Community School news-cast.

In most of the Schools the public affairs class will be studying the topics of the broadcast simultaneously, but the broadcast will be heard, and discussed by the assembly as well.

SPEAKERS: The Speakers Bureau, Office of the Director of Public Information, has promised assistance to the Schools in securing speakers who will be equipped to discuss the events that are shaking the world to-day. In addition to this, the Schools are free to secure any other speakers they require to fill out this program.

COMMUNITY SINGING: A group of people become united in feeling and experience when they unite in song. Most of the Community Schools will open or close with group singing.

RECREATION: Recreation today must no longer be considered just a "time killer". One of the most important discoveries of this century is that recreation is one of the best means of building the personality of the individual, and of contributing to the morale of the community. This

is a fact that is becoming increasingly appreciated in war-time. There will be a choice between energetic recreation such as folk dancing or games, and the more quiet recreation of watching interesting movies. The most careful planning and thought is being put into this period so that it will really achieve its important aim. To obtain the best and most enjoyable recreation, delegates from each School are attending a recreational course to be given at Camp

Macdonald under the stimulating leadership of Mrs. Joyce Tyrrell.

ASSEMBLY: At this period everyone gets together, sometimes to listen to the Community School broadcast, or a special speaker, or to have a spelling-bee or Community quizz, or Mock parliament. It is one of the most important items of the program. It is at this time that new ideas about various important subjects . . . current affairs, health, etc. . . . are presented to the group by stimulating leaders, and when the students of the School have time to discuss matters of vital interest both to themselves, their own community and Canada.

MOVIES: This year a wide selection of films from the National Film Board and the National Film Society are to be placed at the disposal of the Schools. Some films will be

used in the classrooms as a supplement to instruction. Others substituting for outside speakers will be used as a basis for discussion.

DISPLAYS: The exhibition of art, handicrafts, posters, books and pamphlets in past years has been a bright informative feature of the Community School. Many Schools this year are expected to avail themselves of exhibit material from the Bureau of Public Information, the National Gallery of Canada, the Montreal Art Association and the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

LIBRARIES: Many of the Community Schools will have books from the Macdonald College Travelling Library available for anyone who wishes to borrow them: a carefully assorted selection of books bearing on the subjects that will be taught at the Schools. It will be a great opportunity for students to delve further into the subjects they are interested in.

A SAMPLE NIGHT

- 7:30 **THE OPEN DOOR**
See our display to-night
Sing together
Watch a movie
- 8:00 **COURSES**
Learn together
Something useful.
- 9:00 **C.B.C. BROADCAST:**
"This Canada of Ours",
Directed to the Community Schools.
- 9:15 Some folks can dance and play,
Others will discuss the broadcast
"This Canada of Ours",
Or perhaps a special speaker,
Or a movie from the National Film Board
- 10:30 Or thereabouts —

SING YOUR WAY HOME

Although no two schools are ever alike, and no two nights at any school are alike, there is a sameness at every school, every night. This sameness is the spirit of neighborliness. The enthusiasm for this new found interest in learning, the talk that goes back and forth about topics, laughter in the corridor, a snatch of music from a classroom, all sorts and all ages of people going to and fro, an old quadrille, lights streaming from every window . . . add it up and you have any Community School, any night.

"THIS CANADA OF OURS"

The 1942 Community Schools have chosen as their theme "This Canada of Ours." Its purpose is to introduce Canadians to their country.

Based on the experience of a similar course last year at the Lennoxville Community School, an enlarged plan has been completed to encourage a study of Canada, this year. An unusual degree of assistance has been secured from interested individuals, governmental agencies and educational bodies in arranging the material.

The method can be outlined briefly:

1. An instructor's outline has been prepared by Mrs. G. R. Parkin with suggestions for discussion. The topic for each night is based upon some inexpensive pamphlet that has been published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education.
2. A C.B.C. broadcast, dealing with the topic of the week will be directed to the Schools each Monday night, 9.00 to 9.15 p.m.
3. Films related to the topics will be released for distribution to the Schools by the National Film Board and the National Film Society.
4. Posters and pamphlets that have a bearing on the topic will be distributed through the courtesy of the Director of Public Information, Ottawa.

In this way the Community Schools provide a clearcut channel of communication between educational and governmental agencies and the people. In this way propaganda about the democratic system and the Canadian war effort become the intelligible possession of the people. They are not expected to swallow information as they must in Germany, but to digest it and thus understand it . . . which is the democratic method.

OTHER COURSES: This description of the theme "This Canada of Ours" indicates the manner of preparation for instruction, which we believe to be in line with the most modern education procedures. It also describes our effort to integrate education with our national problems and aspirations. Nutrition is offered because food is important to strengthen the working and fighting sinews of the people. Child Psychology has taken on a new value with the increasing challenges to the security of the home, the absence of the fathers in the armed forces, mothers at work, and the disturbing emotional atmosphere of the present day. Motor Mechanics is a useful training as the mechanization of our life increases. A.R.P. and C.P.C. courses are offered in two Schools as a recognition of the need for mobilizing the Community for its own protection.

And so on . . . most of the other courses could be listed as necessary and important areas of study and instruction as a means of improving morals, and increasing the effectiveness of the Canadian people.

THE STAFF OF THE RURAL ADULT EDUCATION SERVICE

Since 1938 twenty-seven people have been associated professionally with the Service. Quite apart from its adult education program it has provided an informal training centre for those wishing to learn more about adult education on the field. Owing to the interesting nature of this work and the difficulty of securing supervised experience or formal training elsewhere, a great many of this number have worked with the Service for an extended period entirely without remuneration. During the past year many of those who were with the Service a year ago, have been called to useful positions elsewhere.

AILEEN D. ROSS, who has worked on the organization of Community Schools since July 1940, has been appointed instructor in sociology at the University of Toronto.

MAURICE HECHT, who assisted with Farm Forum and Community School work on a part time basis, is now Sergeant instructor at Manning Depot, R.C.A.F., Lachine.

GORDON ADAMSON, who was the Quebec Secretary of Farm Forums a year ago, is now living in Timmins where he is educational director of a co-operative.

FAY THOMPSON, who spent several months in 1941 assisting with the Community Schools has since joined the staff of the National Film Board, where she is working on the production of the "Carry On Canada" series.

ELIZABETH HUDSON worked on research and editorial writing in connection with Farm Forum Facts. She is now in National Office of the National Farm Radio Forum which has recently been established in Toronto.

ARTHUR HAAS, was Quebec Secretary of Farm Forum during the past year. He was married in October, and his wife, Elizabeth assisted with the Forum Findings during the winter months. They are at Holstein, Ontario, looking after their crops. We hope they will be able to spend next winter with us continuing their excellent work with the forums.

LOIS FAHS, is now professor of recreation at the State Teachers College, Williamantic, Connecticut.

ELEANOR SIM. Last year, Eleanor Hunter of Huntingdon, worked with the Service and the Y.W.C.A. on a study of the educational and recreation facilities of Sherbrooke. This year she returns to the staff in a new capacity.

ALICE HUTCHISON. Since 1938 Alice has been the cheerful and energetic office manager of the Service. In addition to her office work, she was enlivened many community gatherings with her folk dances.

ROBERT TAYLOR of Tomifobia spent six months under the direction of the Service operating a National Film Board rural projection circuit.

R. ALEX SIM, secretary of the Service since 1938.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Q.W.I. Hold 29th Annual Convention

QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES in their twenty-ninth annual convention, held on July 1, 2, at Macdonald College, went on record as being solidly behind the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the effort to prevent inflation during and after the war.

Gratification was expressed at the giving of seats on the school Boards of the Province to women, and frank and friendly interest manifested in the larger School Administration scheme.

Agricultural problems, including the production and conservation of crops and garden products, were discussed, and the shortages which threaten the work were subjects of many suggestions, including shorter school terms, bringing young people from the cities to work on farms, women as farm workers, and German prisoners as a possible help.

Health conditions in Canada were noted and possible remedies suggested. Inoculation against infectious diseases on a large scale, more institutions for tuberculosis patients, and above all more attention paid to nutrition were recommended.

A decidedly military atmosphere prevailed during the days of Convention, owing to the fact that it was held during Army Week, and to the presence of women soldiers in their natty uniforms in the women's residence and elsewhere. An address by Captain Mary J. Dover, Commandant of the C.W.A.C. still further accentuated the fact that Canada is at war, while Lt. Maurice Gagnon, R.C.N.V.R. in his address "From Shore to Sea" told of the necessarily strict discipline and training which prepares the Navy for the grim business of war.

Dr. Brittain Welcomes Convention

Although some changes had been found necessary in planning to entertain the Convention, and some social activities had been curtailed, the welcome of Macdonald College as expressed by Dr. W. H. Brittain, its Principal, was none the less hearty. Dr. Brittain congratulated the members on the efficiency with which they had carried on their work in war-time conditions, and expressed his thanks for help and co-operation in rural districts, especially in arranging conferences and meetings. He commended their programmes as an important part of the organization.

Mrs. W. S. Smallman, Vice President of the Q.W.I., expressed the thanks of Convention for the gracious and friendly welcome expressed by Dr. Brittain each year. She urged the cultivation of a spirit of courage and freedom

from hate, and the necessity of carrying on in the hope of brighter days to come.

Department of Agriculture Represented

Mr. A. O. Beriau of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec, was present at the Convention, and discussed with the members various problems of common interest. Mr. Beriau hoped for more co-operation between the Q.W.I. and the eight hundred Cercles des Fermières in Quebec, and plans were made to accomplish this through bi-lingual speakers at joint meetings. The length of Short Courses throughout the Province could be adapted to suit conditions in the various centres desiring them.

Address on the War Time Prices and Trade Board

Mrs. Dallamore, representative of the War-Time Prices and Trade Board, Ottawa, speaking at the evening session of Convention on Tuesday, made it quite clear to her audience that the women of Canada hold a key position in the movement to prevent inflation during and after the war. She stated that the character of a country depends on its homes, and that for generations women have made the home their responsibility, and in turn, the country. Little attention was paid to women as long as they stayed inside their homes, but all of a sudden Canadian women have become known as brilliant organizers. Now even Ottawa recognizes the ability of women, and has turned over to them very difficult jobs, secure in the knowledge that they will be carried out to the utmost limit.

The speaker said that the job of getting out twelve millions of ration cards, turned over to the women of Canada, was one of the biggest successes ever achieved in the length of time given to it. Price Ceiling had to be enforced, and womanhood of Canada was the machinery used to enforce it. As to the method, the speaker explained the division of the country into thirteen units with sub-committees in every town and city to organize their own areas.

As the women of Canada do 85% of the buying, Mrs. Dallamore stated, they can prevent the rise in prices, as well as deterioration in quality. "Our Battle Front"—the speaker called the Price Ceiling Movement.

Formation of C. W. A. C. Described

Commandant Mary J. Dover of the C.W.A.C. told of the origin of the movement she represented, which, she said, came into being through the work of Elizabeth Smellie, who formed the first nucleus of officers and divided the

country into military districts, with a staff officer in each district. The set-up, she explained, was exactly the same for women as for men. A large number of applications poured in and were weeded out in accordance with qualifications and medical requirements, and the ability to take on certain jobs. The first fundamental training was done in each district, and the oath of allegiance taken. Some of the women replace men as clerks and other similar occupations:—others learn to drive cars and assist with convoys, filling an ever-increasing demand for these trained girls. Experience in office work, in cooking, cleaning, driving, draughtsman work, and laboratory work is necessary. Mechanics, messengers, radio and Morse operators, file and index workers, accountancy and sewing, and many other sorts of work are demanded in the training of the girls.

From Shore to Sea

A lack of understanding about the work of changing the land-lubber into a seaman prevailed, Lt. Maurice Gagnon, R.C.N.V.R. stated in his address, and to remedy this he asked his audience to visualize the difficulties and seek to understand.

Men for the Navy are always recruits, and are never conscripted, Lt. Gagnon explained. A basic training of eight weeks follows the choice of these recruits, and this covers first of all the physical. The speaker deplored the poor physique of many of the young men who passed through his hands, and believed this was owing largely to poor nutrition. He condemned the use of artificial drinks, giving astounding statistics as to the amounts of these used in Canada. The life, he declared, is not any easy one, and the question with every recruit is: "Can he do it?"

Training is given in personal cleanliness and the observance of the laws of health. The discipline is, and must be strict, for the recruit has not only himself to think about, but also the whole Service of which he is a part. The training is designed to produce reliable Navy men who will never let the Service down.

Problems of Education Discussed

Mr. N. L. Buzzell, member of the Protestant Committee, in an address on "Problems Facing Protestant Education in Quebec," said that Quebec Women's Institutes, more than any other organization in the Province, can bring about the necessary changes in the Quebec system of Education. It is now a complex problem, but in the hands of the people themselves lies the solution of these complexities. People are the products of the schools, although many of them have received little benefit of education. The aims of education were, Mr. Buzzell stated, to benefit the individual, and through the individual the community. The last is the most important, and should be the aim of education.

Factors needed for better education, the speaker said, are the necessary funds, first of all. Taxes should be high enough to ensure equal educational opportunity for every child. A sense of responsibility for children outside of the municipality, as well as inside, should be developed through a spirit of co-operation. Compulsory education would be necessary to bring about these changes, as it is found in other progressive countries. Compulsory education concerns not only the children but the whole state, Mr. Buzzell said, and added that a Bill had already been



Delegates to the 1942 Annual Convention of the Women's Institutes photographed at Macdonald College on July 1st.

presented asking for compulsory education, which he hoped will shortly be considered. No child should be deprived of education because its parents are poor, and a system of compulsory education would solve that problem.

The speaker believed that the present system of rural education is not giving children suitable education. The Course of Study in High School grades he characterized as a "one-track system," and purely academic. He advised the use of a Course with a more practical system, one which should give pupils better training for life and its work. About 70% of the pupils who enter High School leave before finishing, with no educational fitness for the future.

Summing up the situation the speaker stated that the remedy is to be found in a better financial arrangement, co-operation, or a pooling of taxes between rich and poorer municipalities, legislation to equalize opportunity for all children, better teachers and equipment, better health conditions, adding that the whole future of the Province depends on each child receiving the kind of education it should have. No greater home front than education can be found and no better organization to promote it than the Women's Institutes.

Round Table Follows

Mr. Buzzell's address was followed by a round-table on Education conducted by Mrs. R. Thomson, Provincial Convener of Education. Subjects discussed were: Women on the School Boards, school children and the school course, home economics in relation to the school. The discussion was summed up by Miss Alice Dresser.

Word Pictures of War

Of outstanding interest was the programme on Wednesday evening as arranged by Mrs. G. F. W. Kuhring, Provincial Convener of National and International Relations. Norway, Poland and Palestine were represented on the platform by speakers, as well as by the flags of their countries and girls wearing the native costumes, making a bright and colorful background for the programme of songs and addresses.

Mrs. Daniel Steen of Montreal, with patriotic fervour, drew a picture of pre-war Norway, — quiet, prosperous, peaceful, — before the enemy, disguised as Norse sailors, made their surprise attack.

From the struggle which followed, three important facts emerged. The Germans had planned to subdue Norway in one day. It took them sixty-two days. One third of the German fleet was destroyed, preventing immediate attack on Britain. The Norse Navy is stronger to-day, as well as the Air Force and the Army, than at the beginning of the conflict. The Norse are biding their time to strike a blow for freedom.

In the meantime the ruthless pillage of the conquerors has resulted in a scarcity of food and clothing, and starvation stares the people of Norway in the face. The persecution of the churches and the teachers strikes at the

foundations of Norway's national life. But in spite of deprivation and suffering the spirit of the country is still unbroken and the morale of Norway still is good. Her love of freedom, her native inheritance, is exemplified in her rulers, who are still defying their conquerors.

Hadassah Explained

Mrs. H. Singer explained the meaning of the term Hadassah, an organization designed to restore Jewish national life, in Palestine. She told of the interest of the Jews in the war, as shown by their contributions to all war services and the cause of freedom.

German's policy in Poland, as in all conquered countries, is to bind all in a slavery of terror, Mrs. S. Frankowska, in her address on Poland, stated to Convention. The progress of destruction of all opposition to the plans of the invaders was described realistically by the speaker, who, like every other refugee, is looking forward to a day of brighter things in her native land.

Mrs. Alfred Watt Addresses Convention

Mrs. Alfred Watt, President of the Associated Country Women of the World, in her address on famous women of the rural world, expressed her admiration of the manner in which the Q. W. I. conducts its Convention. She noted the quick and efficient way in which Canada slipped into both wars, and said this appeared to be a characteristic of Canadians. She advised Canadian women to study post-war problems as this will be necessary in all the Allied nations.

Mrs. Watt in her address gave many interesting facts of the people of the allied countries. She spoke of the women of the Baltic States, Norway, Denmark, New Zealand, Belgium, Holland, Serbia, France, Sweden, Finland, and of those on the outposts of the British Empire, where much of the future development depends on the women of America. British women, Mrs. Watt said, from those of the Royal Family to the humblest rural woman, embody the sense of duty, patriotism, loyalty and service, and are using every power to the fullest extent in the war effort.

Demonstrator's Report

Miss Roberta Scott, Demonstrator for the Q. W. I. told a story of growth and achievement in her report, in spite of many difficulties. She congratulated the Institutes on the achievements of the past year, and expressed her willingness to be of service at any time.

Departmental Reports Heard

Counties were reported through the County representatives, and Provincial Conveners summed up the work in their departments in reports covering the Province. Mrs. C. E. Petch gave a comprehensive report of the Regional Conference held in Ottawa in September, 1941.

Round Table Conferences were held following the Provincial reports on Agriculture, Welfare and Health, National and International Relations and Publicity.



**"We've enlisted
in this war too!"**

"You see, son, even these garden vegetables are part of our share in the war effort. This is only one of the many ways in which you can help your country. But by doing every little chore you can . . . every day . . . you're actually helping our soldiers bring Victory just a little nearer." In thousands of ways, children are doing a war job. Gardens like these provide the vitamins to keep farm workers healthy and fit to do those bigger tasks which mean Food for Victory.

Canadian farm families share in wartime work by helping to increase farm production. The aid they lend on additional farming tasks, the extra labours they undertake in this worthy cause is a direct contribution to the success of our Food for Victory Drive!

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

There's a War Job on every Canadian Farm

FOOD FOR VICTORY

Business Before the Directors

Incorporation. Records of Quebec Women's Institutes proved that Incorporation had taken place in 1932. Branch Institutes have the right to become incorporated since that time.

Motion. It was decided that all remittances to the Provincial Treasurer from the Branches must be sent through the County Treasurers by money order, or by cheque covering exchange rate.

Hand Book Revision. A partial report on the revision of the hand-book was given.

Advisory Board. An advisory Board was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Smallman and Mrs. Abercrombie to advise with the staff of Macdonald College Journal as to its future policy in connection with the Q. W. I.

Editor appointed. Mrs. M. Elizabeth McCurdy was appointed as Editor for the Women's Section of the Journal.

Annual Reports. It was decided to confer with the Department of Agriculture as to the printing of the Annual Reports. Mrs. McCurdy was named as Editor of the Report material.

War Savings Stamps. It was announced that War Savings Stamps can be secured from Miss Roberta Scott of Macdonald College.

Special Features of Convention

The glorious organ music which formed prelude and postlude to the evening session of Convention on Tuesday, played by Mr. Frank Hanson, L. Mus.; Mus. Bac., was greatly enjoyed by the delegates. Greetings from the Ste. Annes Women's Club and Macdonald Union were warmly appreciated, and the pictures shown by courtesy of the National Film Board served to deepen the impression of the activities of a country at war. These pictures included: Call for Volunteers, Citizens' Advice Bureau, Her Father's Daughter, and They Also Serve.

W.I. NOTES

After the holding of the Country and Provincial Conventions the Branch Institutes are swinging back into line, and resuming with their usual energy and interest the various lines of work in which they are interested.

In Argenteuil County, Brownsburg Branch collected articles for Bundles for Britain, and Lachute donated \$50.00 to the Red Cross. Lachute sponsored a salvage collection and Pioneer voted \$5.00 for R. A. F. Comforts. Health subjects were discussed in all meetings, and all Branches took part in a cooking contest at Lachute Fair.

In Gatineau County a health talk by Miss Charlebois of the County Health Unit was a feature of Wakefield Branch Meeting. Programmes in this County were largely based on garden topics and agricultural discussions. The best localities for fruit and vegetables of various types were studied and shrubs and flowers planted in cemeteries and school grounds.

In Huntingdon County, the Branch at Howick discussed flowers suitable for the locality and heard reports of local Farm Forums. A talk on Child Psychology was given at the meeting. Aubrey-Riverfield had an address on the Frontiers of Surgery by Dr. Stalker. Talks on legislation were given in Dundee by Mr. J. M. Rowat, N.P. and in Aubrey-Riverfield by speakers who dealt with the Education and Insurance Acts.

Pontiac County discussed agricultural subjects in all Branch meetings and held exchanges of seeds, bulbs and plants. Shawville Branch donated \$50.00 to the local cemetery fund. This Branch is using Travelling Libraries from Macdonald College. Clarendon had as speaker Miss Fairbairn of Shawville High School and did sewing for Pontiac Community Hospital. Elmside and Wyman Branches specialized on boxes for boys overseas each month.

The sum of \$95.00 raised at an entertainment at Elmside went for this purpose. In Rouville county the Branch at Abbotsford had an address by Mr. G. B. Clarke on the effect of the war on welfare work. The sum of \$8.00 was voted for the fund for teachers in the British War Services.

In Sherbrooke County Ascot Branch had a report of the Farm Forum service, and heard an article on Canadian Plants. Milby Branch held an auction sale of bulbs and plants. This Branch is planning to secure a flag for the local school. A community salvage drive was successfully held. Orford Branch turned out 8 pairs of knitted articles for the month. Belvedere Branch had an address on prevention of infectious diseases by a V. O. N. and knitted 13 articles, as well as 14 articles of sewing, and sent \$8.00 to the fund for British children.

NOVA SCOTIA LEADS IN BABY CHICK PRODUCTION

According to hatchery report issued by the Live Stock and Poultry Division, Ottawa, June 27, Nova Scotia leads in the Maritime Provinces in baby chick production. The report shows 842,077 approved chicks hatched up until the last week in June, compared to 628,248 in New Brunswick, and 356,352 in Prince Edward Island. A few Nova Scotia hatcheries are still operating, and it would appear that more than 900,00 approved chicks will be hatched in the province this year. The 1941 Nova Scotia baby chick production was 673,662 and the 1940 production 516,209. In 1932, the first year of hatchery approval in Nova Scotia, only 53,000 were produced.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last we have action to level up the price of butter. However we might bear in mind for future guidance the fact that this action was taken in the consumers' interest rather than the farmers'. It was only when it became apparent that butter simply would not be produced in sufficient volume that the subsidy was announced. It is too bad though, that our leaders wait for action to be forced upon them by their 'followers'. They should be way out in front shaping public opinion in the way it should go instead of waiting until desperate circumstances scare the public into demanding action.

In the matter of butter, those connected with its production knew long ago that something would have to be done unless the intention was to let butter disappear. If action had come then, the make of butter might have been increased without diverting milk from the other markets to a much greater extent than is possible at this season of the year.

In itself the method adopted is not altogether perfect. A government subsidy to permit production without increasing price is not really price control since we pay the difference just the same only it is paid in taxes instead of directly for the subsidized article. And it still leaves room for the best organized group to exert pressure for a subsidy on its pet product. Of course that doesn't mean that I want the subsidy taken off butter *unless* steps are taken to enable us to get a fair comparative price for it in some other way.

Some say the only way of controlling prices is by the subsidy plan. It is, as long as the cost-of-living bonus is in effect for workers. In our humble opinion that is the dark-skinned gentleman concealed in our winter fuel supply. If wages had been frozen solid without provision for thawing them out every time the cost of living rose a bit, those products which were caught at a low level by the freeze could have been raised naturally to the proper level and then checked. The purchasing power of

SHE'S DOING WAR WORK



Not all war workers are found in factories. The farmer himself, his wife ... very often the children too are actively engaged in the production of foodstuffs urgently needed for our fighting forces and civilians in many lands. Canadian farmers and their families have important war work to do ... and are doing it.

LOANS TO FARMERS ... Do you need cash to gear your farm to peak war production? Your enquiries are invited and will be carefully considered by your local branch Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

labour would still have been high enough to buy all the consumer goods to spare. Now we're wondering if the new taxes will boost the index enough to necessitate a cost-of-living bonus and put another dent in price control.

I wish we could agree on getting an artificial breeding club going around here. The cost of keeping a good bull in a small herd is too high. They can stay only a comparatively short time in the herd before in-breeding results. Yet the problems connected with handling an old bull result in most of them going

to the butcher too young. In a breeding club you can have a proven bull and proper facilities for handling him. Besides his weight won't matter to the young stock. If there are not enough cows of one breed in an area, then more than one breed could be kept at the breeding center to handle enough cows. Down in Nova Scotia they seem to think there should be a minimum of 500 cows to be bred within a ten-mile radius. That should not be difficult to reach if we put our best efforts into getting together on it.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

We Need More Butter

FOLLOWING the announcement last month of the granting of a subsidy of 6 cents a pound butterfat, a meeting of Dominion and Provincial agricultural officials was held in Ottawa on July 14 and 15 to discuss the probable effect of this subsidy on the production of butter in Canada, and also to try to find ways of increasing the supply of butter produced in Canada so as to avert a threatened shortage next winter.

Two factors are operating to create a butter shortage. One is the increased production of cheese to fill contracts with Great Britain; this has resulted in a greater shipment of milk to cheese factories. Another factor is that, with unemployment virtually wiped out and with wages increasing, Canadians are eating more butter. Mr. J. F. Singleton, chairman of the Dairy Products Board, gave some figures to support this statement. Stocks of creamery butter in storage on the 30th of June this year were almost 8,000,000 pounds less than at the same date last year. During the first six months of 1942 the consumption of butter in Canada has increased by about 12,000,000 pounds over the same period last year. He estimated, therefore, that the apparent shortage at the end of June was 20,000,000 pounds, and stated that an increase of about 24,000,000 pounds in production would be necessary during the coming year.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, all the provinces were represented at the meeting, which was called by the Agricultural Supplies Board and was presided over by Dr. A. M. Shaw. In his opening remarks Dr. Shaw welcomed the delegates, and intimated that it would be the task of each province to work out details of a programme for greater production in that province.

Federal Minister of Agriculture Gardiner reviewed some of the problems facing agriculture, not the least of which is the shortage of labour. There is no surplus labour left, he stated, and all the labour which is available to agriculture is already working on farms. Shifting around of the available supply of labour may bring some relief, and an increased use of women may be possible, but about the only way that farmers can get assistance is by making the best possible use of the help they have. He stated that it was not possible to release men from the army for farm work.

With regard to butter, he admitted that it would not be easy to increase production this year, though every effort should be made to do so. We should try to hold butter

production as high as possible for the rest of the summer and then try to get heavy production during the coming winter. There is plenty of feed on hand and the freight assistance policy will be continued. This, plus the abundant crops in prospect should assure producers of all the feed they require.

Dr. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated that the number of dairy cows in Canada is increasing notwithstanding the exports to the United States. Our greatest agricultural asset is the prospect of ample supplies of feed grain in the west, he said.

Hon. J. G. Taggart, Foods Administrator, explained why a subsidy on butterfat had been decided upon rather than an increase in the price of butter to the consumer. A subsidy is an inducement to producers to produce, and also holds down the cost to the consumer. A direct increase in the price of butter of 5 cents per pound would have increased the cost of living to the point where an increased cost-of-living bonus would be necessary. The cost of the increased bonus would have been much more than the \$15,000,000 it is estimated that the butterfat subsidy will cost.

The Provinces Report

Provincial delegates were given an opportunity to discuss conditions in their own provinces, and all expressed agreement with the idea of the subsidy. Minister of Agriculture McDonald of Nova Scotia hoped that the subvention on fertilizers would be continued so that farmers could purchase fertilizer for use in the fall, and was assured that this would be done. J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, felt that the greatest stimulus to higher production would be an assurance that a stable price would exist for a considerable time. Assurance was promptly given that the subsidy would be continued as long as it was found necessary. Adrien Morin, speaking for Quebec, stated that production of cheese in this province has doubled over last year, many butter factories having been converted to cheese. He asked for a definite statement as to whether production of butter or of cheese should be stressed.

C. E. Lackner, Ontario Dairy Commissioner, saw little prospect of increased production this summer. He suggested a campaign to induce consumers to conserve butter and eliminate waste. Representatives of the western provinces added their promises of co-operation to secure higher production.

Obstacles to Production

From all provinces came the same story — the labour situation is acute, and there is a shortage of milk cans. Discussion of these two subjects took up a large part of the sessions, but little real help was forthcoming on either score. There simply is no more labour available for farm work, unless use is made of Japanese who have been moved from the coastal areas of British Columbia. With regard to cans, manufacturers have been restricted in 1942 to 110% of their 1940 production; difficulty in getting supplies of the necessary steel has meant that many orders are not yet filled. There seems little hope that the can situation will be any better for some time to come.

One bright spot is the feed situation. Harvests will be good and a surplus of oilcake and other supplements is being built up for feeding which will help to maintain the milk flow when pastures start to fail.

Plans for action made

At the final session, a number of resolutions were proposed and adopted by the meeting. In brief, these were as follows:

1. That periodic reviews should be made of the relationship between the price of feed and butterfat and the general supply position of butter to determine if the

subsidy is adequate, and that adjustments in the amount of the subsidy should be made if and when required.

2. That immediate action be taken to reduce or eliminate unnecessary duplication of cream trucking service, by issuing orders of regional application as soon as it appears that such action is warranted.

3. That the necessity, as a patriotic duty, of avoiding waste in the use of butter be urged upon all citizens.

4. That dairy farmers be urged to provide supplementary rations for their milch cows during periods of failing pastures and at critical periods throughout the year.

5. That every possible effort be made to induce urban citizens to assist with harvest operations.

6. That the Dominion Government investigate the situation with regard to the production and availability of cans for shipping milk and cream and make such arrangements as may be necessary to insure adequate supplies and equitable distribution to patrons through creameries and cheese factories.

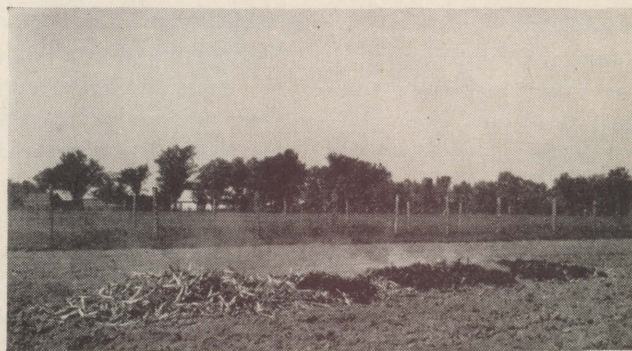
7. That the Agricultural Supplies Board provide a circular on the feeding and management of dairy herds for distribution to their patrons by creamery operators, and that use be made of the facilities of the C.B.C. to emphasize the butter programme.

ON THE INSECT FRONT

Insect pests are being found, as usual, all over the province, but in no district is there any serious infestation. Departmental officials are handicapped, as are most farmers, by lack of help, and probably only about half the necessary numbers of inspectors are working in the country this summer. However, those that are on the job manage to work just that much harder, and the work of the Plant Protection Service is being carried on as efficiently as ever. Some idea of the amount of work necessary to protect Quebec crops may be had when it is known that this year there are 30,000 acres of flax which must be inspected for the presence of dodder. This work is being done by only 20 men, divided into 10 crews.

Last year's campaign, and that of the year before, in trying to control corn borer by means of complete destruction of corn stalks and stubble, is bringing results. Over 2000 inspectors were appointed this year by municipalities to check on farmers in their districts and enforce the regulations, and their work is having excellent results in supplementing the work of the Plant Protection Service.

A survey made recently shows only about 2% of corn with corn borer eggs in it. It is early in the season still, and the numbers may be well over this later, but it seems evident that the goal of only 5% infestation in corn fields this summer may be realized. The full co-operation given in this important work by the municipal councils is gratefully acknowledged.



The remnants of last year's corn crop were properly destroyed. As a result there will likely be little corn borer damage this year.

More Live Stock Clubs in Quebec

Some increase in the number of junior live stock clubs in Quebec is shown in a report from J. P. Fleury, Supervising Fieldman, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Montreal, who states that 34 requests for the organization of new calf clubs were received this year, that the formation of 23 was authorized and that 121 clubs previously organized are continuing, — a total of 144 calf clubs as compared with 139 in 1941. Six new sheep clubs were organized last fall, making a total of 9 now in operation and there are 17 swine clubs. It is planned to organize 6 new sheep clubs and 6 new swine clubs in the Fall of this year. While the number of clubs is increasing it is expected that the average club membership will be less than in former years.

The Drainage Office is Doing Good Work

50,000 acres reclaimed this year

One of the efficient departments of the provincial agricultural system is that of Rural Engineering which is under the direction of David Clerk, President of the Drainage Office. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Clerk and his crews of workers, 50,000 acres of land will be added to the tillable area of the province this year, and the crops on another 20,000 acres will be greatly improved and increased by similar work.

The Rural Engineering Service, set up by Premier Godbout to supervise all drainage work in the province, has been very active this year. One of its methods is to provide grants for the carrying out of certain needed improvements, and these grants are awarded in a number of ways. Grants may be made to a municipal council for distribution to farmers in the municipality who do their own digging of ditches and watercourses. This system has worked out well, for the farmers have worked in co-operation with one another to the common good. About 1000 watercourses have been dug this year under this type of assistance.

In the case of a collector ditch where there is too much work for hand labour, equipment is supplied by the Engineering Service on payment of a small fee by the interested parties. More than 50 gangs are at work this year improving, as we stated above, some 50,000 acres of land. This land, formerly absolutely non-productive, will become producing farm land when properly drained and improved.

There is another service which is rendered by this department, and that is the levelling of fields which are too hilly or uneven for proper handling. Scrapers and



Machines like this are putting thousands of acres into production in Quebec.

tractors are busy increasing the useful area of many farms. The 20 outfits which have been working during the summer can improve about 75 acres per day, and they put in about 150 days' work during the season.

A new function of the Drainage Office, which was explained in these columns last month, is to act as a court of appeal with power to decide on all disputes concerning drainage. In effect, the Office is an organization which gives legal standing to all drainage work, but it also acts as a conciliatory body and has already settled "out of court" many disputes over proposed drainage systems. In the course of a single year it has handled over 800 individual cases.

The Drainage Office and the Rural Engineering Department are playing a large part in the Department of Agriculture's well-established policy of doing everything possible for the welfare of the farmers of Quebec.

HERE - THERE - EVERYWHERE

How many have noticed the work of the cut worm in the corn fields this year? Earlier in the season, in some sections considerable damage was done.

Howard Reid, Ormstown, claims to have a good method of clearing a field of weeds. He cuts the hay quite early, plows, cultivates and then sows to buckwheat or rape. "Couch grass hasn't got a chance if you get the right kind of weather," says Howard and he had a good demonstration to show us.

We would like to know how many of our readers have ever tried pasturing their milch cows on rape. Of course it is better for sheep but one of our readers would like to try his milch cows on it. Send along your suggestions.

The beef farmers in the Inverness district are full of optimism. Breeding stock has sold well and crops are promising.

While at St. Edwidge recently we discovered a lot of shorthorn breeders were shipping whole milk. It was obvious that the calves and pigs were not doing quite so

well. Perhaps the bonus on butter fat will alter things again.

Now that it is 'fly time' how about trying a home made remedy for the stable. Take 2 lbs. resin and 1 pint of castor oil. Melt until it runs like molasses and paint over heavy paper. Hang the paper in the windows. The flies will stick. Some people add a little molasses to provide attraction.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

The governments of Canada and the United States have made arrangements whereby harvesting machinery and the necessary crews may be freely moved across the border to help the other country's harvest operations in districts where labour and machinery are scarce. The customs authorities have agreed to permit the entry into each country of used grain harvesting machinery without payment of duty and without deposit of a bond. The immigration authorities have agreed to permit the entry into each country of farm labour. Passports will not be required.

Responsibility for operation of the scheme is in the hands of the Departments of Agriculture of the separate provinces.

The Quebec Poultry Industry Committee

A full session of the above committee was held in Montreal early last month and discussed very thoroughly the condition of the industry and prospects for the future.

W. A. Brown, Assistant Chief, Production Services, Ottawa, stated that business in 1943 would be just what the poultry trade makes it. The British market for dried eggs is firm, but changes in packaging will be needed to provide egg powder in a container that can be used conveniently by the housewife. He pointed out that our egg grading regulations ensure a high quality product, a fact which gives the Canadian product an important initial advantage on the market. He outlined the care needed in every stage of the production of egg powder, pointing out that a variation of only 5 degrees in temperature during processing may ruin a whole run. Over 300,000 cases of eggs are still required to fill this year's contract, he stated.

H. Robitaille, Provincial Poultry Instructor, urged an increase in production, much of which could come from larger flocks kept as a "sideline" on the farm. Quebec Province now does not produce enough eggs to supply local markets. J. T. Roy of the Cooperative Federée explained that while supplies of some poultry feeds were short, suitable substitutes had been found, and feed quality on the whole has been maintained or even increased.

Problems of management were discussed by Dr. Marcellus of the O.A.C. who stressed the value of green

feeds as obtained on range and the dangers of overcrowding.

Eugene St. Aubin described the organization of the St. Felix Co-operative, which has grown to a total membership of 300 with others being added constantly. Sales to date in 1942 amount to 23,000 cases, as compared with 10,000 dozen in 1920. Only 3% of their 1942 eggs graded below A1 and A.

Raoul Dionne, Chief of the Provincial Livestock Division, was the chief speaker at the evening session. He traced the growth of the poultry industry in Quebec, but remarked that increased production per hen could and should be obtained. The average production for Canada is 111 eggs per hen per year, while the Quebec average now stands at 116—a considerable gain from the average in 1925 of only 82. Nevertheless an increase to 140 is necessary and quite possible. He did not think that much increase in production could be obtained by the specialized producers, whose production is already well above the average, but it is the owner with small "sideline" flocks who can contribute by increasing the size of his flock and by paying closer attention to feeding and general management.

H. B. Donovan, director of egg production for Canada, paid tribute to the work being done by the poultry industry committees of the various provinces, and E. D. Bonyman discussed ways and means of improving the demand for poultry meat.

Prof. W. A. Maw and Jacques de Broin presided.

14000 TONS OF HAY MOVED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE

Under the hay-purchasing assistance programme launched last winter by the Department of Agriculture, many farmers faced with the prospect of empty mows before spring were enabled to buy hay from a distance and have transportation charges paid by the government.

\$65,000.00 were spent on this project, which represents transportation charges on 14,000 tons of hay. All Quebec's surplus hay was used up in this way, and some was imported from the Maritime Provinces and from Manitoba.

CHEESE OR BUTTER

Officials of the Department of Agriculture do not expect that the new 6c subsidy on butterfat will cause many Quebec factories to turn from making cheese to making butter. Quality of Quebec cheese is high and factory owners earn almost all the premiums offered. This policy is in line with that of the Dominion as expressed at the Ottawa conference, for it is important that we keep up cheese production to the point where we can exceed if possible the amount contracted to be delivered to Britain.

Many factories, however, which were considering installing equipment to make cheese this fall, have decided to stay with butter instead. This also is a wise decision, for the time is bound to come when the present demand for cheese will be greatly curtailed and factories which have made large investments in cheese-making equipment may find themselves in a difficult position.

There is no great need for a very much larger production of cheese—there is a need for a much larger production of butter.

REPRODUCTION EN MASSE

The Holstein bull, Montvic Chieftain 10th, was bought in March 1940 by the Northern Illinois Holstein Breeding Association. This bull was the former herd sire at Macdonald College, where there can be seen twenty-two of his daughters. Montvic Chieftain 10th is being used extensively for artificial insemination by his present owners. Professor C. S. Rhode, Professor of Dairy Husbandry Extension, of the University of Illinois, stated at the time of the sale of the late T. B. Macaulay in June last that Chieftain 10th had sired to date approximately three hundred calves. That would mean that in a period of eighteen months approximately three hundred calves were born sired by this great bull.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students

Col. J. G. Robertson, B.S.A.



J. G. Robertson, for 22 years livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, has been appointed Canadian agricultural commissioner in Great Britain and will take up his new duties shortly.

"Doc" Robertson, as he was known at Macdonald, graduated with the class of 1912 with honours in animal husbandry. At college he was a member of practi-

cally every athletic team, was active in campus organizations and was a member of the team that won the judging trophy at the international livestock show in Chicago.

After graduating he spent some time as manager of the 15,000 acre Detchon farms at Davidson, Sask., a position which he left to go overseas in 1915 with the 44th Battalion. He was wounded at Vimy Ridge in 1917, spent a couple of years in hospitals in England, then returned to Canada in 1919 and was appointed Maritime supervisor of the Soldier Settlement Board. He resigned this post after a few months to become Livestock Commissioner for Saskatchewan, a position which he filled until his appointment to Great Britain was announced last month.

He has always shown a keen interest in public affairs, and has been particularly active in livestock circles. He is a director of the Regina exhibition board, secretary of numerous Saskatchewan agricultural associations and an official of many other societies. From 1936 to 1940 he was officer commanding the Regina Rifle Regiment.

Col. and Mrs. Robertson have three children. Gordon, the oldest, is a Rhodes scholar. Lucille represented the Regina Collegiates at the coronation of King George VI. The youngest, Ronald, is attending Victoria School.

The good wishes of all his friends go with him to his new post.

OUR WARTIME COLLEGE

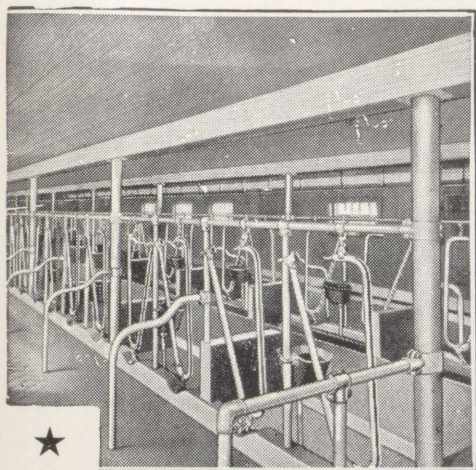
When it was announced a short time ago that the Canadian Women's Army Corps would train 1000 recruits a month at the Training Centre at Macdonald College, a number of people apparently jumped to the conclusion that this would mean that the college would have to close down.

This, of course, is not so. The college is definitely not closing down. It is true that the Homemaker Course has become a war casualty, and will not be available as long as the training centre is located here. But all the other courses are going on as before. Applications are coming in for both degree courses and for the diploma course and indications point to a fairly good registration for the coming season.

Present residence accommodations are obviously insuffi-

cient for the number of people who will be here this winter, and it will be necessary for some additional buildings to be put up. For example, as the main dining room has been taken over by the army entirely, a new dining room for the exclusive use of the students will be provided. This will be in a new building now under construction near the men's residence. The extra residential accommodation needed by the army will be provided by standard army "huts".

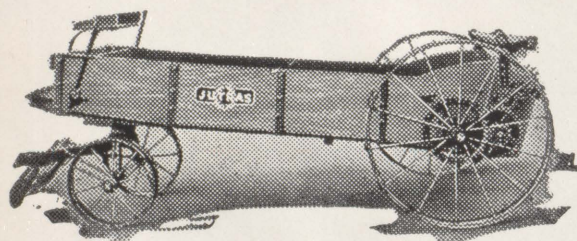
A new machinery shed for the use of the Department of Agricultural Engineering is practically finished, and the laboratories and classrooms of this department have been moved from the main building into the agricultural building. Other buildings to be erected for the use of C.W.A.C. personnel will be built on various parts of the campus, but their exact number and locations have yet to be decided.



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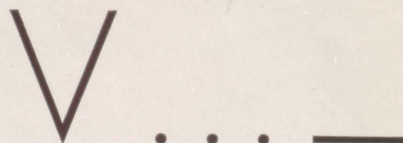
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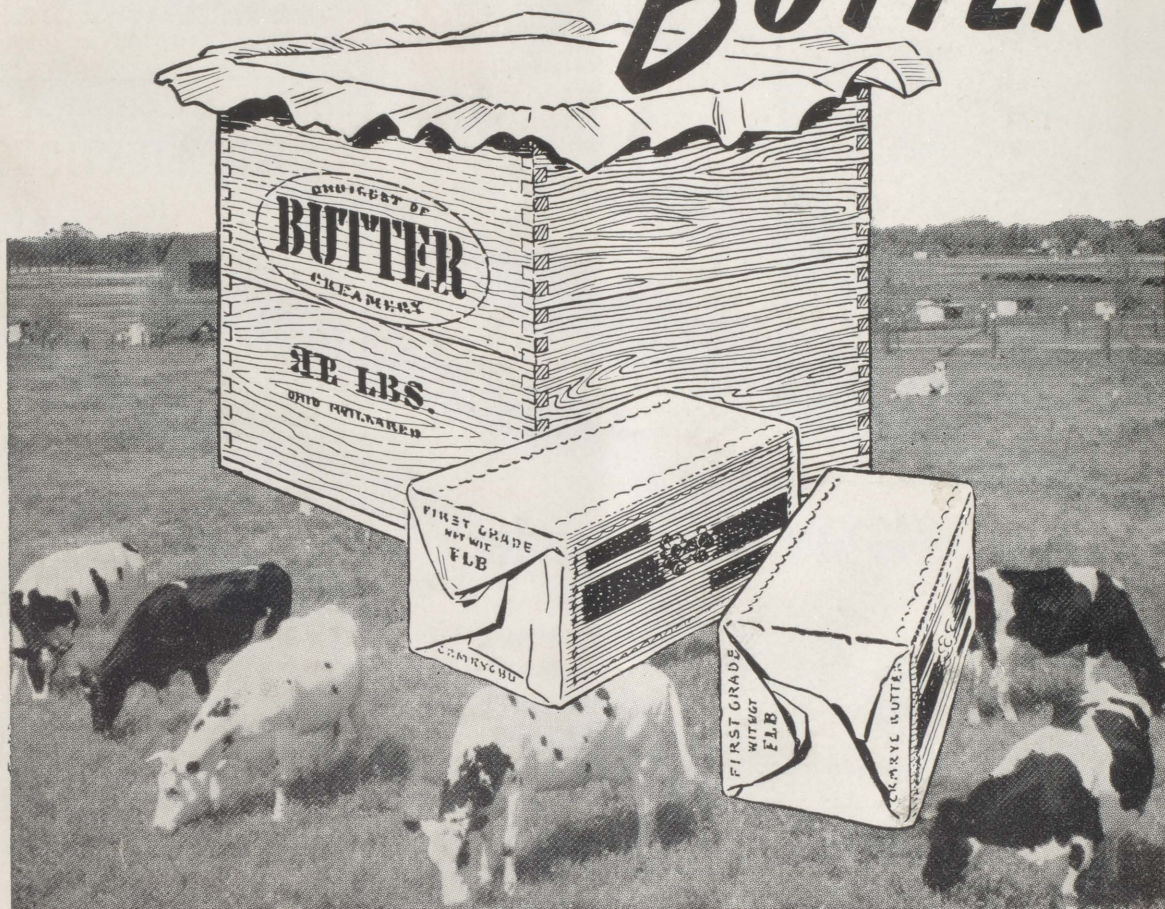
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SUBSIDY for BUTTER



A subsidy of 6 cents per pound is being paid for butterfat, in order to increase creamery butter production in Canada.

WHY A SUBSIDY IS BEING PAID

To avoid a possible shortage of butter in Canada next winter and through the following season, the Wartime Prices & Trade Board, through the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, is paying a subsidy of 6 cents per pound for butterfat delivered to creameries for the manufacture of creamery butter as from July 6, 1942.

A grand job has been done in the production of cheese. Dairy farmers can now help avert this threatened butter shortage. It is part of the war job to

increase creamery butter production by delivering more and more cream to creameries in all parts of Canada. The Dairy Products Board of the Dominion Department of Agriculture stands ready to maintain the market.

HOW THE SUBSIDY IS PAID

Producers will follow their regular routine in delivering cream to creameries. The 6-cent-per-pound subsidy on butterfat is to be added to the regular payments received by the cream producer from the creamery.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

